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## NEW SPECIES OF THE FAMILY IPIDÆ (COLEOPTERA).

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An undescribed species of the genus *Trypophloeus* was recently received from Weymouth, N.S. Mr. G. E. Sanders, who collected the material, has found the species in the vicinity of Weymouth only, in dying stems and twigs of *Alnus*.

This species is closely related to *T. alni* Lind., of Russia, which breeds in the bark of *Alnus incana* but is distinguished by its shorter wing covers, coarsely punctured but not granulate hinder half of the pronotum, and unimpressed elytral striæ.

*Trypophloeus nitidus*, n. sp.—Black (when matured); length, 2 mm.; width,  $\frac{3}{4}$  mm.; clothed with short, inconspicuous, grey hairs of two lengths; pronotum small, from above subtriangular; elytra with rows of punctures, interspaces finely, confusedly punctured; the whole body shining.

The *head* is subglobular, punctured rather variably with coarse, very shallow punctures and faintly aciculate behind the eyes; the whole head often reticulate from very minute, dense, shallow punctures; the front more coarsely, closely, and rather roughly punctured. A median, longitudinal impression extends down the front and ends in a V-shaped impression at the base of the epistoma. The front is rather sparsely clothed with short, gray hairs. The epistoma, which bears a few long, yellowish hairs, is widely margined, shining and produced at the median line into a broad lobe, the upper surface of which is distinctly concave. The eyes are wide, coarsely granulated, slightly emarginate in front. The antennal fossa is small, rounded, and lies in the very short space between the eye and the base of the mandible. The antennal scape is strongly curved and clavate; the first segment of the funicle is large and pedunculate, the remaining four segments saucer-shaped and rapidly widened. The club is elongate, narrowed distally, and truncate, with three transverse sutures, of which the third is indistinct. The sutures are more densely hairy on the outer side, on the inner side the first suture is sometimes incomplete. The outer surface of the truncate tip bears a large, stout seta at each end.

\*Contributions from the Division of Entomology, Ottawa.

The *pronotum* is subtriangular in outline; as wide as the elytra; with the base broadly rounded and finely margined; the hind angles broadly rounded; the sides sinuate, swollen behind, strongly convergent cephalad, and the apex not very narrowly rounded. The apical margin bears two larger recurved points on the median line, with two or three smaller ones on each side. The asperations of the front half of the pronotum are strong, wider and more strongly compressed towards the centre and concentrically arranged. The caudal half of the pronotum is coarsely, densely punctured, with a few very fine punctures intermixed, but is not granulate. The hairs of the pronotum are short, fine, and point towards the summit.

The *scutellum* is triangular, distinct, not depressed, closely and coarsely punctate, and surrounded by a narrow, transversely rugose area.

The *elytra* are slightly over twice the length of the pronotum, 16:7, with the sides parallel as far as the level of the top of the declivity, then gradually rounded and narrowed to the narrowly rounded tip. The elytra are punctured in rows, the striae hardly impressed, with the interspaces confusedly punctured with very fine punctures and with a row of widely separated, slightly larger punctures which bear long, stout bristles. The punctures of the strial rows are round, small at the bottom, large at the surface, deeply impressed individually, so that the surface is somewhat transversely wrinkled. The pubescence is short on the disc, longer and more conspicuous on the sides and declivity. The interspaces bear each a row of longer, stout bristles, with minute, slender setae irregularly placed. The declivity is convex, with the striae distinctly impressed.

The front coxae are prominent and contiguous. The prosternum is short, with a sharp, slender, intercoxal process. The metasternum is longitudinally sulcate on the median line. The hind coxae are very elongate and sharp-pointed distally. The foretibiae are strongly widened distally, the inner margin strongly sinuate, the outer margin straight on the distal half and finely serrate.

Can. Div. Ent. Col., No. 2087; Weymouth, N.S.; *Alnus incana*.

*Dryocoetes pubescens*, n. sp.—This species is represented in our collection from Colorado. It is allied to *affaber* Mannh., but is distinctly more elongate, with the elytra more densely and coarsely punctured on the declivity.

The front of the female is densely clothed with long yellow hairs, shorter at the centre; with a smooth median space extending over the vertex. The front in the male is rather roughly granulate-punctate, thinly clothed with long hairs, with a distinct, smooth median space extending from a moderate pit in the centre of the front caudad to the vertex, very narrow at first and wider behind.

The *pronotum* is much as in *affaber* Mannh., widest behind and narrower towards the front; the sides usually curved, but sometimes nearly straight for a short distance. The pronotum of both sexes is more distinctly granulate than in the male of *affaber*; the whole upper surface is strongly granulate. The prothorax is margined behind.

The *elytra* are very closely, deeply and coarsely punctured in rows. The striæ are not impressed, and the punctures of the interspaces are as large and about as numerous as those of the striæ. The punctures of the first interspaces are confused behind. The declivity has the first two striæ impressed, as usual, but the suture is not raised, so that the declivity appears from above as quite distinctly flattened. The punctures of the declivity are coarse and very numerous. The densely and coarsely punctured declivity distinguishes this species from others described from North America.

The pronotum and elytra are rather densely clothed with long, erect, yellow hairs.

The type bears the labels; Col., Cornell U., lot 302, sub. 37. 189, type ♀.

*Dryocoetes confusus*, n. sp.—Length,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  mm. Dark red to nearly black, front densely hairy, and elytral interspaces confusedly punctured; pubescence long, erect, straight, and rather dense on the pronotum and on the elytra.

The front of the female is almost entirely covered with a very dense, circular brush of short, yellow hairs, with the marginal hairs longer and thicker; a fine median carina is visible. The frontal hairs are very much denser than in *eichoffi* Hopk. The front of the male is densely, coarsely, roughly punctate and sparsely clothed with long hairs, with a shallow impression below and a fine medium carina above. The eyes are emarginate and the antennal club obliquely truncate as usual.

The *pronotum* is slightly longer than wide, widest behind the middle, about as wide as the elytra, gradually narrowed cephalad of the posterior third, broadly rounded in front and very broadly rounded behind. The entire surface is roughened, but the asperations are finer and closer behind the middle. The smooth median line is nearly obsolete. The pronotum is sparsely pubescent, with long hair on the sides and in front, and the disc nearly glabrous.

The *elytra* have the sides nearly parallel, slightly wider behind, with the declivity somewhat flattened from the depth of the first two striæ. The striæ of the disc and sides are hardly impressed except the sutural striæ which are rather distinctly impressed,

and convergent towards the base. The stria punctures are moderate to rather coarse, close, and at times somewhat irregular towards the declivity. The interspaces are wide, with the punctures nearly as large as those of the striae, and irregular, except that the first three are uniseriately punctured towards the base. The interspaces are granulate on the declivity. The sutural interspaces are convex throughout. The elytra are rather densely pubescent, more noticeably so on the declivity.

Cornell University Collection; Colorado. The type bears the labels; Cornell U., no. 302, sub. 35, Col., 18, ♀.

*Dryocoetes minutus*, n. sp.—Length,  $1\frac{3}{4}$ – $2\frac{1}{4}$  mm.; width,  $\frac{2}{3}$ – $\frac{3}{4}$  mm.; a small slender species, nearly black, with legs and antennae lighter.

The front is densely granulate-punctuate, clothed with long, rather dense, yellow hair, less dense than in the female of *eichhoffi* Hopk. Probably one sex only is represented. There is a faint, transverse, linear impression across the middle of the front at the level of the upper part of the eyes, and a small, central, frontal tubercle. The eyes are slightly emarginate. The first segment of the antennal funicle is larger than usual, and the club truncate and strongly compressed.

The *pronotum* is distinctly longer than wide, with the hind margin very broadly rounded; the hind angles distinct; the sides nearly parallel from the base to beyond the middle, then regularly rounded in front; cephalic half punctured and rather coarsely asperate, caudal half coarsely punctured on the disc, punctures nearly as large as those of the elytral striae, and with minute asperations on the sides; rather densely clothed with short yellow hair, longer in front and very short on the disc.

The *elytra* are slender, much longer than the pronotum, with distinctly impressed striae of medium, close, rounded punctures; the sutural striae more strongly impressed, parallel, more closely punctured; the interspaces wider than the striae, flattened, rather sparsely, uniseriately punctured and pubescent, with the punctures smaller than those of the striae on the disc, but on the sides as large as those of the striae, and granulate towards the declivity. The declivity is convex, rapidly narrowed, compressed towards the apex, with the sutural striae deeply impressed and the sutural interspaces granulate; the other striae not impressed, and the strial and interstitial punctures equal, confused, and granulate. The pubescence is much denser on the declivity.

The fore tibiae are strongly widened distally, with four very long teeth on the distal half of the other margin.

Type from Colorado, in the Cornell University collection; lot 302, sub. 94, 130.

*Ips pilifrons*, n. sp.—Length,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ –5mm.; width,  $1\frac{7}{8}$ mm. Larger and stouter than *pini*, with the sutures more strongly angled, the elytral striæ impressed, the elytral interspaces punctured, the front with a dense mass of short hairs, and the declivital armature of the *pini* type. Color, dark reddish to nearly black.

The front of the female is convex, granulate above and in front of the eyes, punctured on the sides, with a swollen area in front presenting a flat, oblique, anterior surface, which is covered with a circular, dense mass of short, yellow or brownish hairs. The front of the male has the pubescent area of the female replaced by a convex densely granulated area, moderately pubescent, with long yellowish hairs. The antennal club has the first suture bisinuate, the second sharply angled in front, not prolonged, the third suture angled but often indistinct, and the sutures strongly recurved at the sides.

The *pronotum* is shorter than the elytra,  $2:2\frac{1}{2}$ ; longer than wide,  $2:1\frac{2}{3}$ ; broadly rounded behind; slightly rounded on the sides, and gradually narrowed cephalad or subparallel for over three-fourths the length, then rapidly narrowed and rounded in front; with the disc rather coarsely roughened in front; coarsely and deeply punctured behind, but not very densely except on the sides, and clothed with light slender hairs on the sides and in front.

The scutellum is very small and distinctly channelled. The *elytra* are punctate-striate, with the striæ distinctly impressed and wider on the disc; the punctures of the discal striæ large, deep, subquadrate, and usually closely placed; the punctures of the lateral striæ usually distinctly smaller than those of the disc, and near the lateral margin sometimes easily confused with those of the interspaces, which are there small, numerous, and irregular; the sutural striæ deep, variably widened towards the declivity; the interspaces convex, with setigerous punctures, smaller than those of the striæ, usually extending from the base to the declivity; the punctures of the first two interspaces rather closely placed; those of the third, fourth and fifth more distant, except near the declivity; the first two interspaces with granules which become much larger near the declivity, with smaller granules intermixed; the remaining interspaces from the sixth outward confusedly punctured and granulate at the declivital margin. The *declivity* is deeply excavated, coarsely and confusedly punctured, not pubescent, with the sutural interspaces raised and the elytra dehiscent at the tip. The declivital teeth are coarser than in *pini*, and the acute apical margin is usually more strongly produced. The elytra are clothed with light, soft hairs, rather dense along the sides, around the margin of the declivity, along the base and along the suture, but sparse on the central areas of the elytra.

The type is from the Cornell University Collection. Colorado; ♀.